

VUS 6

1800-1850' s

MANIFEST DESTINY



WASHINGTON' S PRESIDENCY

- SET UP THE CABINET
- HAMILTON set up ***THE BANK OF THE U.S.***
- “FAREWELL ADDRESS” WARNED AGAINST POLITICAL PARTIES AND FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS (OTHER THAN TRADING)



JOHN ADAMS PRESIDENCY

- ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS –
VIOLATED 1ST AMENDMENT

*Punished people for speaking or writing negative things about gov't.

- ALMOST WAR WITH FRANCE



2 PARTIES WOULD EMERGE

- First called FACTIONS
- FEDERALISTS
- DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS



FEDERALISTS

- **Leaders**-John Adams (2nd President) and Alexander Hamilton
- ***Believed in a STRONG national government and commercial economy***
- ***Bankers and businessmen in the North –Richer folks***
- ***Supported Britain***



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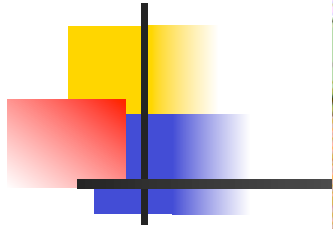
DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS

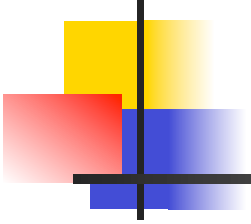
- **Leaders-**Thomas Jefferson (3rd Pres), James Madison (4th Pres)
- *Believed in a **WEAK** national government and an agricultural economy*
- *Farmers, artisans, frontier settlers in the South*
- *Supported **France***



DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY emerged because

- *They opposed the Bank of the US*
- *Opposed the JAY TREATY*-which
*forced British to leave posts in the
NW territory but allowed them to
continue fur trade.
*did nothing about British sailors
impressing (KIDNAPPING) American
sailors.
- Undeclared war on France.





JEFFERSON' S PRESIDENCY



Historic Election of 1800

- Won by Thomas Jefferson
- First American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one party to another.



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

- **1803: Thomas Jefferson purchased for \$15 million-3 cents an acre from France (Napoleon)**
- **Doubled the size of the United States**



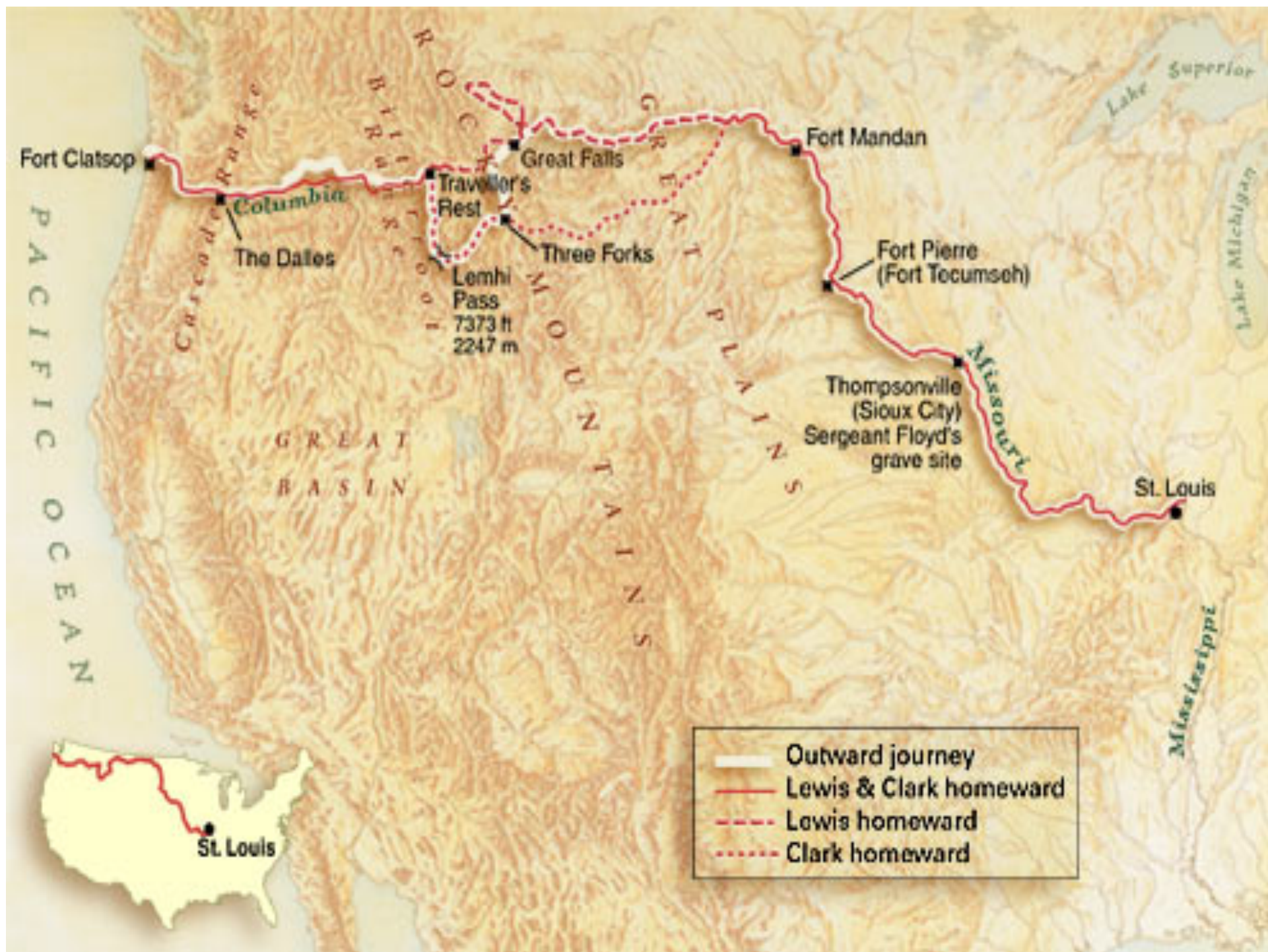


Lewis and Clark Expedition

1804-1806

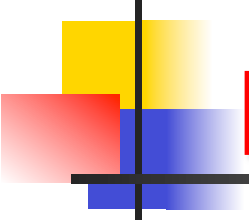
- Explored west of the Mississippi River to Pacific Ocean
- Sacagawea, an Indian woman, served as their guide and translator
- Started in St. Louis, Missouri ended in Oregon.







MADISON' S PRESIDENCY



****War of 1812(Madison-President)-US v. BRITAIN**

REASONS:

- **British Interference with trade routes and westward expansion past App Mts.**
 - **Impressment policy**
- ***Federalists opposed war-talked of secession***

****War of 1812- RESULTS**



- **U.S. WON-Treaty of Ghent**
- Led to an American claim of the ***Oregon Territory with Britain***
- Increased migration into ***Florida*** which was later acquired in a treaty with Spain



JAMES MONROE

ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS



Monroe Doctrine (1823)- U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

- *No further colonization by European powers on the American continents*
- *Western Hemisphere countries were republics not monarchies.*
- *Any violation would be seen as a threat by the United States*
- *United States would not interfere in European affairs*



JACKSONIAN ERA-

AGE OF THE

COMMON

MAN-1828-1837



ANDREW JACKSON- “the common man”

- Jackson was born poor –not an Aristocrat (rich person)
- Member of Democrat party
- Jackson rewarded campaign supporters with public office(the spoils system)

THE AGE OF THE "COMMON MAN"

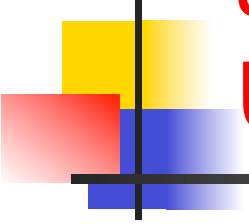
was characterized by the following:



- **Increased voter participation-poor white males could vote**
- **Interest group politics-relating to common man**
- **Changing style of campaigning-must appeal to common man**

JACKSON AND THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS-1832

- South Carolina argued that:
- *states could **NULLIFY (VOID)**The Tariff of 1832(tax on imported goods) and other acts of Congress.*
- *States could secede if told they could not keep slavery*
- Jackson threatened to send in federal troops



JACKSON AND THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES(BUS)

- JACKSON VIEWED THE BANK as for THE RICH
- VETOED THE RECHARTERING OF THE BANK IN 1832.
- HIS OPPONENT HENRY CLAY SUPPORTED THE BANK.
- JACKSON' S RE-ELECTION BROUGHT AN END TO THE BANK.



JACKSON AND THE PANIC OF 1837

- 1) JACKSON PUT Bank of the US MONEY IN STATE BANKS which FAILED
- 2) BANKS STOPPED ACCEPTING PAPER CURRENCY
- 3) LED TO THE PANIC OF 1837



PANIC OF 1837-RESULTS

- COLLAPSE OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM
- BANK CLOSINGS
- BANKRUPTED HUNDREDS OF BUSINESSES
- PUT 1/3 OF PEOPLE OUT OF WORK



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND WESTERN EXPANSION

THE COUNTRY GROWS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



- Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the cotton kingdom in the Deep South
- *Railroads and canals used to ship goods to Eastern markets*

COTTON GIN



American Expansion- Westward movement

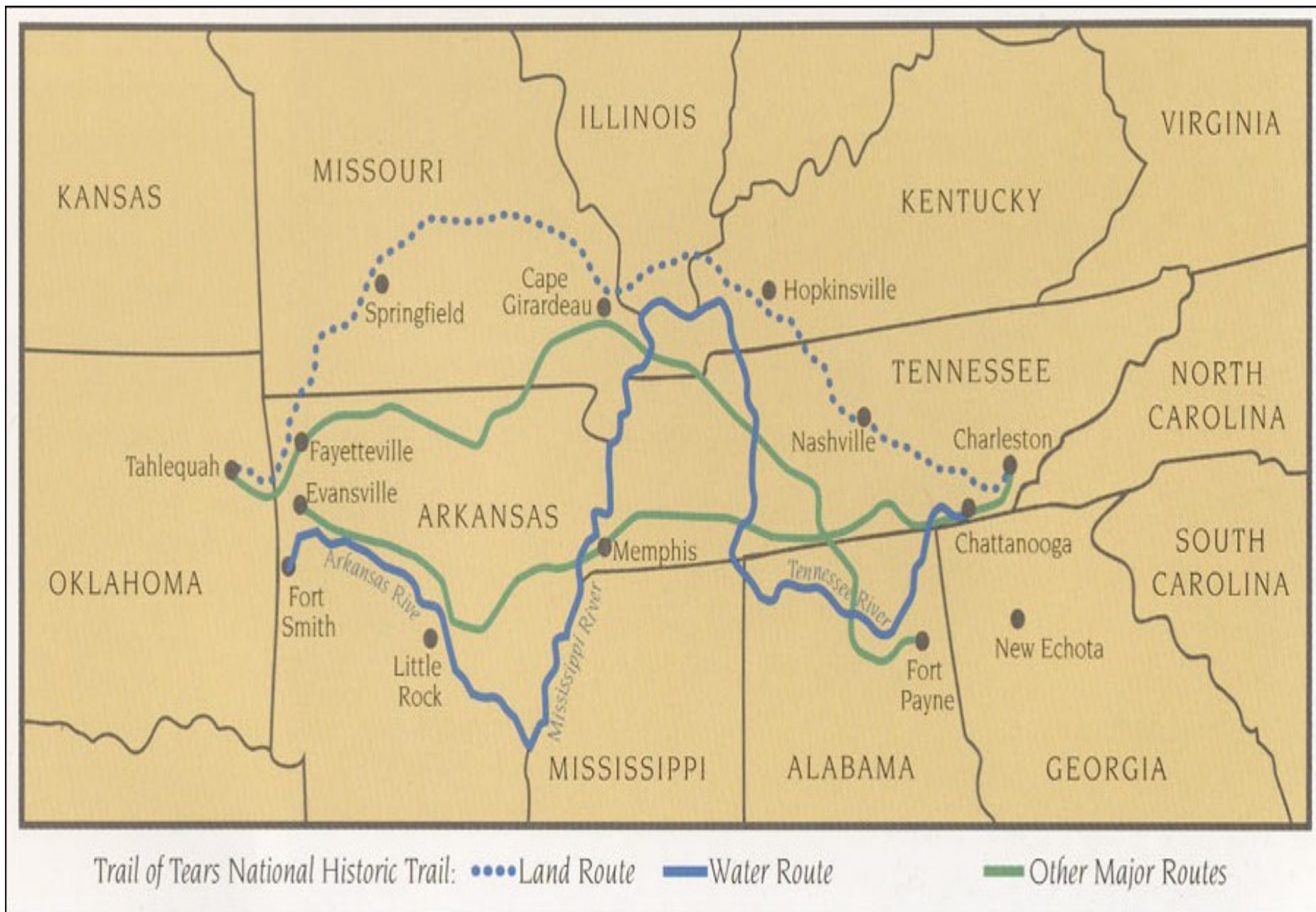


- **American settlers moved west seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm**

WESTERN MOVEMENT IMPACT ON AMERICAN INDIANS-

moved off lands

- **INDIAN REMOVAL ACT-1830-**
A.JACKSON-They were forced to
march far away from their
homes and be confined to
reservations.
- ***Example- The Trail Of Tears-***
trail of the CHEROKEE only.





MIGRATION INTO TEXAS

- Americans migrated into Texas to form a new country
- Mexico owned this land and fought the Texans in the
 - **Battle of the Alamo-1836** –Band of Texans fought to the last man.
 - Texans then defeated Mexican forces brought Texas into the United States



Mexican War-1846-1848

- American victory:
 - led to us getting a huge territory (***Mexican Cession***) that included the present-day states of **California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.**
 - **GOLD RUSH BEGAN IN CALIFORNIA**





MANIFEST DESTINY

- 1853-ALL OF THE CONTINENTAL U.S. IS FORMED WITH GADSDEN PURCHASE FROM MEXICO.

MANIFEST DESTINY





NEW POLITICAL PARTIES



POLITICAL PARTIES

- FEDERALIST PARTY disappeared and new parties formed:
- The Whigs-believed in a strong central government and opposed Jackson.
- The Know Nothings-anti-immigrant party



SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES-would lead to the Civil War **NORTH AND SOUTH**



SECTIONAL TENSIONS- between North and South

- INDUSTRIAL NORTH

- avored high protective tariffs* to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.



SECTIONAL TENSIONS- between North and South

- AGRICULTURAL SOUTH

- opposed high tariffs* because that made the price of imports from Europe more expensive.



****POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**

- **WHEN STATES (OR PEOPLES) RULE THEMSELVES.**



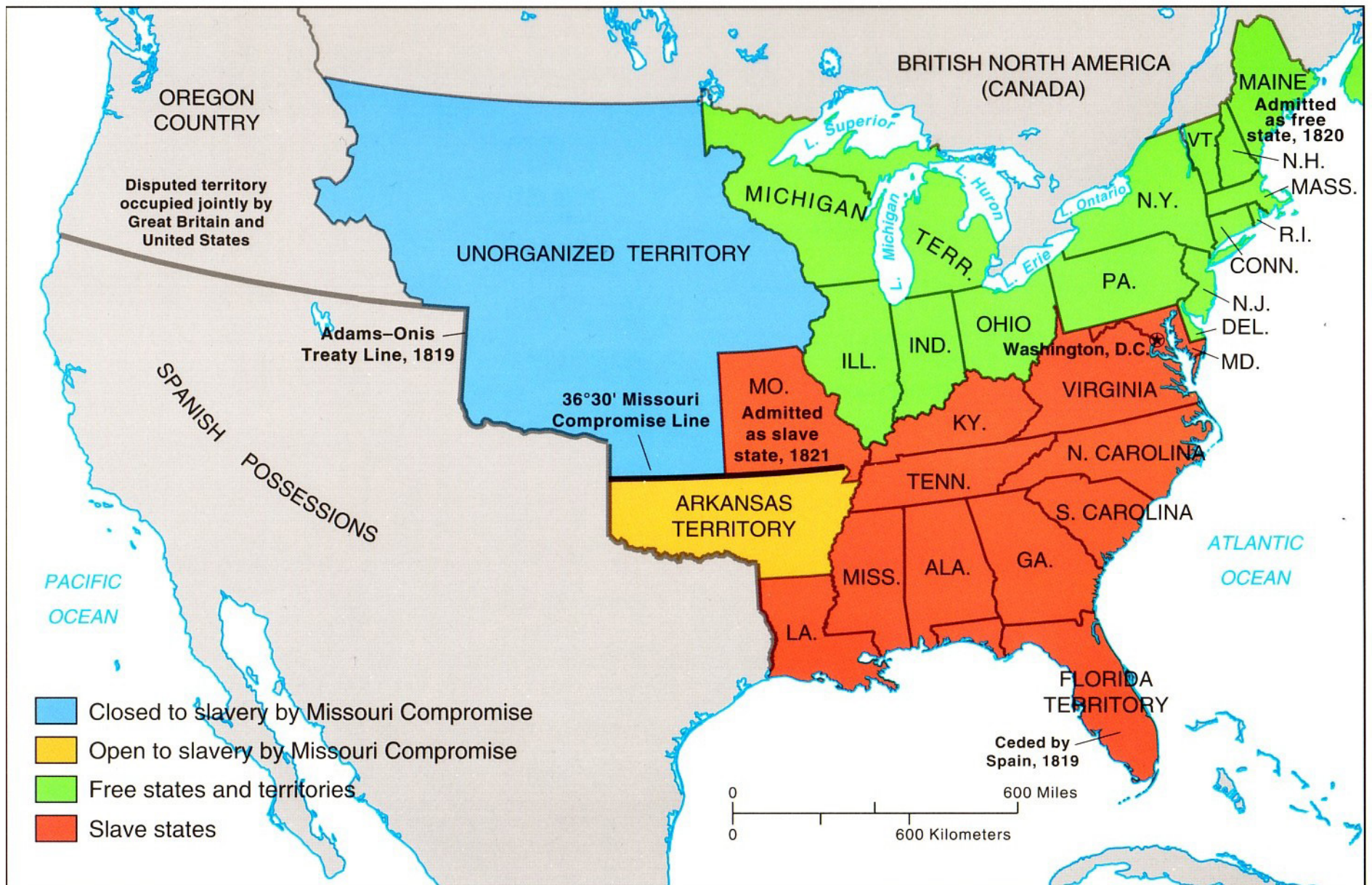
SECTIONAL TENSIONS- caused by westward expansion

- As new states entered the Union, **compromises** were reached that maintained the balance of power in congress between **“free” and “slave” states.**



SLAVERY COMPROMISES

- ***The Missouri Compromise 1820-***
drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, **except slavery was allowed in Missouri,** north of the line





SLAVERY COMPROMISES

- **Compromise of 1850**-California enters as free state-while the new Southwestern Territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own(popular sovereignty).
- Added Fugitive Slave Act
- Slavery was outlawed in Washington, DC

COMPROMISE OF 1850



- Free states and territories
- Slave states
- Open to slavery by popular sovereignty, compromise of 1850



SLAVERY COMPROMISES

- **Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854**-repealed the Missouri Compromise line, by giving Kansas and Nebraska the choice to allow slavery in their states (*popular sovereignty*).
- This law produced civil war in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other.
- *John Brown (Harpers Ferry) involved in above
- Led to birth of ***Republican Party*** which opposed spread of slavery.

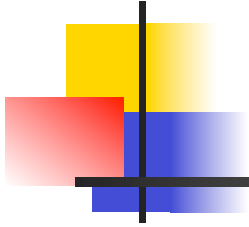


THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854

- Free states and territories
- Slave states
- Open to slavery by popular sovereignty, Compromise of 1850
- Open to slavery by popular sovereignty, Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

BLEEDING KANSAS





- SLAVERY ISSUES
- DRED SCOTT
- THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT
- LINCOLN DOUGLAS DEBATES

US SUPREME COURT

DRED SCOTT DECISION-

- DRED SCOTT-SLAVE HAD LIVED IN A FREE TERRITORY THEREFORE THOUGHT HE SHOULD BE FREE
- COURT RULED BLACKS WERE NOT CITIZENS THEREFORE COULD NOT BE FREE.



SLAVE REVOLTS

- Led by *Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser*
- Southerners' feared more slave rebellions
- led to harsher laws against slaves
- Southerners who were abolitionists were silent.



****ABOLITIONIST**

- A person against slavery
- Most lived in the North
- Many were Quakers
- Many were women
- Upset by Fugitive Slave Act



Uncle Toms' Cabin

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- told harsh lives of slaves
- Did more for the Abolitionist Movement than anything else



THE LIBERATOR- WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

- Garrison viewed the *institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles*
- *Said let slaves go immediately*



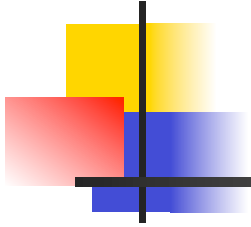
LINCOLN VS DOUGLAS DEBATES

- LINCOLN (REPUBLICAN) RAN AGAINST STEPHEN DOUGLAS (DEMOCRAT) FOR SENATE AND DEBATED OVER SLAVERY.
- LINCOLN OPPOSED SLAVERY SPREADING INTO NEW STATES
- DOUGLAS BELIEVED IN POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY



LINCOLN' S QUOTE

- ***“A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST
ITSELF CANNOT STAND”***



WOMEN' S RIGHTS MOVEMENT



THE WOMEN' S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

- *The movement to give equal rights to women.*
- *Started before Civil War*
- Leaders-Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott.
- Wrote the ***Seneca Falls Declaration*** in 1848- modeled after DOI listing the rights denied women.
- Presented at the *Seneca Falls Convention*